FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON ANTICOMMUNIST CONFEDERATION CONGRESS

Opening of Congress

PY012005 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] [NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]--Anti-communists from 20 Latin American countries will begin three days of deliberations on strategies for combating "Marxist subversion on the continent" today at the General San Martin Municipal Theatre.

The 5th congress of the Latin American Anti-Communist Confederation (CAL) is being held under government auspices and is headed by former Army Chief-of-Staff Carlos Suarez Mason.

Mexican Professor Rafael Rodriguez, secretary-general of the confederation, said yesterday that "communism has created a very difficult situation in Central America, where Nicaragua has already fallen victim and other countries are being caught in Soviet-American claws."

Rodriguez accused U.S. President Jimmy Carter of "encouraging communist subversion" through his human rights policy which, he said, has "no other objective than tying the hands of those who want to defend themselves against communist agression."

Around 200 delegates will be attending the congress, whose sessions are expected to be secret. Workshops are scheduled to be held on Marxist infiltration of education, religion, economy, work, commerce, culture and social life.

Notables attending will include Uruguay's army commander-in-chief General Luis Queirolo and two envoys sent by Bolivian President General Luis Garcia Meza: Press Minister Fernando Palacios and Deputy Minister of Worship Luis Rojas.

There will also be Cuban and Nicaraguan exiles participating in the congress.

The CAL is a private orgainzation that was created in Mexico in 1972, but its recommendations are generally taken into account by anti-communist governments in the Americas.

Exiled Panamanian National Guard officer Luis Carlos Muller was one congress delegate to arrive yesterday. He told reporters that "a large number of Montoneros and members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) form part of the shock troops of Omar Torrijos."

Muller also said that communism "keeps growing in Latin America" and that the situation has worsened in the last five years.

The Panamanian added that "positive guidelines for uprooting communism from Latin America will emerge from this congress, and the measures taken will be effective measures and not just words."

The situation in Bolivia is expected to be discussed. Referring to that country congress spokesman indicated that "there are many priests on the continent who prefess Marxist ideas and methods."

Raimundo Guerrero, a Mexican delegate, said the confederation "isn't an anti-terrorist organization, nor is it particularly pacifist. This congress will discuss concrete plan for confronting communism."

Paraguayan Absence

PY012217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (AFP)--The Paraguayan defense minister, Gen Marcial Samaniego, said here today that Paraguay will be absent from the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation congress being held in Buenos Aires. Samaniego said: I must take clear, however, that my country, the government, the people and the Paraguayan political parties are anticommunists.

First Session

PY032212 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The fourth congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation began in Buenos Aires yesterday with harsh words for U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his human rights policy.

Two hundred delegates from 20 countries were assembled for the opening session of the congress yesterday at the San Martin Municipal Theatre. President Jorge Videla sent a message to the group which was read at the opening ceremony.

Videla said government work "impeded his presence and participation in the opening day" of the congress, but he noted the importance of the work of the congress for "liberty and human dignity."

Argentine General Carlos Suarez Mason, the congress's president, told the group in his opening address that "we aspire more to convince than materially conquer." But a political leader from El Salvador, Luis Angel Lagos of the Conciliation Party of his country, said "We are in a permanent fight under the slogan that the only good communist is going to be a dead communist," referring to the situation in El Salvador.

Mario Sandoval Alarcon, a former vice-president of Guatemala, claimed that "worse than the Red militant alliance is the alliance of useful fools." He counted Carter and the Governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and those of the Andean Pact, outside of Bolivia, in the latter category.

A leader of the Afghan resistence to the Soviet invasion of that country, Homayoun Shah Assefy, was also present at yesterday's opening session. He warned that if "the Soviets are not stopped in Afghanistan they will not be stopped anywhere, but if they are stopped there, the myth, the superstition, of Soviet invencibility will be broken."

Assefy, who is a member of the Islamic Council for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said the Soviets indiscriminantly bomb civilians and use toxic gases prohibited by international agreements.

Presidential Greetings

PY040222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1640 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM)--With former army joint chief of staff Gen Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason, ret, as chairman, the fourth congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation opened here today. A message from Gen Jorge Rafael Videla was read at the opening ceremony. Messages sent by Argentine President Videla, Bolivian President Garcia Meza, Paraguayan President Stroessner and Uruguayan Army Commander in Chief Gen Luis Queirolo were read.

Denunciation of Torrijos

PY032233 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Heads of the fourth congress of the Latin American Anti-Communist Confederation yesterday issued a statement to the press which claimed that members of the opposition to the regime of General Omar Torrijos were being brain-washed and re-educated in Panamanian jails.

This charge was included in a letter addressed by Panamanian Army Lieutenant Luis Carlos Muller to the director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The text of the letter is accompanied by photocopies of part of the report of the Organization of American States, which two years ago investigated the violation of human rights in Panama.

Part of the commission's report, transcribed by Muller, reports that his own wife, Maria Rita Diamantino de Muller, was arrested on April 24, 1975 in a hotel in Panama City. She was taken to the office of G-2, the Panama National Guard intelligence service, where she was "savagely tortured."

The delegates yesterday visited the Campo de Mayo military garrison and inspected the subversion museum. They also rendered homage to those fallen in the struggle against terrorism in Argentina. They were luncheon guests of the garrison military authorities and in the afternoon returned to the federal capital to continue their meetings at the San Martin Municipal Theatre.

Conclusion of Congress

PY040214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1508 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (NA)--At the closing of its fourth congress held in this capital, the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation [CAL] has resolved to ask Latin American anticommunist governments "to expel immediately all the Marxist neocolonialist Jesuit priests to demonstrate to the world that the Latin American Christian anticommunism is incompatible with the Marxist theology of liberation."

The congress also resolved to fully support Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, while denouncing "the intervention of the social democracy in Latin America."

Through another resolution, the CAL congress "denounced the foreign policy of the Carter administration as an instrument of a Marxist neocolonialist plan against Latin America."

The CAL also expressed its "support for the valiant posture assumed by Argentina," and gave "a vote of confidence to the Governments of Argentina, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia for their valiant stand not letting themselves be intimidated by slanderous campaigns waged against them or by the threats of the Carter-communism."

RIVER PLATE BASIN FUND BEGINS MEETING IN BOLIVIA

PY010301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 27 Aug (AFP)--The 15th meeting of the River Plate Basin Financial Fund [FONPLATA], in which representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay are participating, began today in Santa Cruz, 1,000 kilometers east of La Paz. Relations between the organization and the IMF, EEC and IDB will be analyzed during the meeting.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT 'OFFICIALLY' JOINS OAS

FY040048 Paris AFP in Spanish 1743 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Bolivian military regime today officially joined the Organization of American States (OAS) in a cold atmosphere and with a violent protest made by the Bolivian representative against the OAS Permanent Council's resolution of 25 July which, by a majority of 16 votes, condemned the military coup in Bolivia.

The first appearance of the Bolivian representatives at the inter-American forum was not marked by the traditional welcome speech given by the president of the council. Referring to this unprecedented event in the history of the OAS, Quiroga said at the beginning of his speech that this attitude proves that courtesy is no longer regarded as a virtue.

The president of the council is Panamanian Ambassador Jose Manuel Castulovich.

EL DIARIO CRITICIZES U.S. 'OFFENSIVE' AGAINST BOLIVIA

FY040326 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "This Is Good To Know"]

[Text] The United States--Washington and New York--has become the main center for originating press reports, and other types of reports also, about Bolivia and the political atmosphere that has been created since 17 July. It is a real political and economic offensive against the military junta government and the Bolivian people. Prior to that date, without the use of news reports, nonnews reports and imagined reports, the U.S. Government had the pleasure of naming and displacing presidents, of supporting those who were the most reactionary and antipopular, or in the event, simply not recognize them or remain silent.

That is not the case now. It now presents itself as an interested party in the internal affairs of Bolivia. This open interference is accompanied by the semiofficial support of statements, official acts and publications in the press. The enmity, proclaimed and disseminated throughout the world, has permitted newspapers and radio stations to occupy themselves every day with the Bolivian case, with banner headlines larger than those used during the long period of the cold war with Russia or on the disasters of Vietnam or Iran.

In last Saturday's press agency dispatches we repeatedly observed the accusation that the change of government had been made in order to defend the drug traffic. In one dispatch transmitted from the United States we found the following phrase which intimates a suspicious irritation: "ferocious U.S. attack against Bolivia," "a practically unknown situation" in its international policy. At the same time it is recalled that in the past when it was known that the PRC was sending opium to the West, the Washington government "did not accuse those who govern China." At the same time Argentina is attacked for having recognized the Bolivian regime.

In the same press agency dispatch, this sentence can be read: "On the other hand, the way the Department of State is acting in the Bolivian case would give one the impression that it is bent on exerting all the pressure it can so that the present regime in Bolivia will be completely rearranged." The Department of State program is, then, to destabilize Bolivia by laying hands on all the means at the disposal of a superpower. This imperialist attitude, as a general attitude toward Latin America, has been denounced by the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation [CAL] in a document issued on 10 July 1980, that is, before the new government took over in Bolivia. [paragraph continues]

In that document, under the subhead of "Recommendations for the Delegates to the Fourth CAL Congress, Point 2," the following can be read: "Attitude in View of the Carter Administration's Strategy of Intervening in Latin America To Favor the Establishment of Marxist Governments." This shows that the prevailing tendencies of the Carter government do not go unnoticed.

The United States attacks the Argentine Government because the latter does not want "the emergence of a country like Cuba on its doorstep." It is said that that was the reason the under secretary of state for Latin American affairs did not visit Buenos Aires "as had been announced well in advance."

The real reason for the irritation of Carter and his aides is given in a dispatch dated last Saturday: "The truth is that the United States is not merely concerned with the cocaine traffic, but also with the emergence of a power pole opposed to the United States in the Southern Cone of the American Continent."

That concern--the real concern of the U.S. Government--springs from the fact that somebody has dared not to subserviently and docilely bow his head to the economic and political power that it has grown used to exerting and imposing. It is worthwhile to recall what the United States demanded from its Latin American "allies" during World War II, and how it treated them in the economic area in the postwar period. Bolivia experienced the drama of the tin prices and the sale of noncommercial tin reserves that the United States built up by paying no more than $0.60 per pound.

The chief reason for the Carter government's irrepressible irritation is the possibility of a power pole in the Southern Cone, an irritation that the United States disguised with indirect arguments, such as human rights, democratic regimes, etc. These are pseudopaternalistic reasons wielded by the colonial center [metropoli] reluctant to admit the existence of a power other than its own. This is good to know.

SILES ZUAZO ENVOY SPEAKS TO ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PA030314 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The underground Bolivian government has expressed its views tonight during the closing session of the preliminary meeting of the Andean Parliament in Bogota. It indicated that Bolivia's legitimate government and its people support Andean integration and will continue to form part of the Andean Group. This position was expressed by Bolivian Deputy Antonio (Arancivar Quiroga) who 48 hours ago left an undisclosed location in Bolivia after consulting with Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The deputy confirmed once again the presence in his country of the victorious Popular Unity candidate whose assumption of power was blocked by Garcia Meza's military coup.

The deputy arrived in Bogota today. His speech to the Andean Parliament was loudly applauded by his fellow legislators who had previously condemned the interruption of Bolivia's democratic process.

TEN REFUGEES REPORTED IN ASYLUM AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PY291816 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 P 5

[Text] Lima, 22 Aug--The government has confirmed today that there are 10 Bolivian refugees at the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz.

A government source reported that the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz has requested the Bolivian Government headed by General Garcia Meza to issue the safe-conduct papers needed to transfer these refugees, whose identities have not been disclosed, to Lima.

ALTERNATIVE TO 11 SEP PLEBISCITE PROPOSED

PY040034 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 2 Sep (AFP)--A group of jurists and academicians asked here today for the suspension of the constitutional plebiscite called by the Chilean Government of Gen Augusto Pinochet for next week.

Instead of the plebiscite, which is described as not valid, the group of constitutional studies has proposed that a referendum be held within 3 months so that Chileans can decide whether they want to continue under the current military regime or under a provisional government which will reestablish democracy within a period of 2 years.

The group of constitutional studies, which is made up of intellectuals, jurists, scientists and university professors whose political leanings range from conservatives to Christian Democrats and communists, today reiterated its rejection of the plebiscite and echoed the Catholic Bishops' objections to the procedures to be followed for its implementation. Upon requesting the postponement of the plebiscite for 3 months, the group suggested the appointment within 10 days of an electoral court, independent of the government, to organize a referendum which would follow the procedures outlined in the current constitution.

If the outcome of the plebiscite, to be announced by the electoral court, were favorable to the government, its draft constitution would be considered as approved and would be enforced, the group noted. If the outcome were unfavorable to the government, a transitional period toward democracy would immediately begin and a civil-military government would assume power within the following 24 hours--and the current authorities would relinquish their posts to this new government.

The constitutional studies group indicated that this provisional government will have a 2-year deadline to restore peace and unity among the Chileans, and the full exercise of democracy and to guarantee the country's internal and external security. This new government would be made up of representatives of the armed forces and civilian personalities appointed from among former ministers, congressmen and university rectors. According to this proposal, in order to restore democracy, the people will elect a constituent assembly which will draft the final constitution.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATES OPPOSITION TO PLEBISCITE

PY301425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0404 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, 29 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here that the outlawed Chilean Communist Party (PCCh) today expressed its opposition to the plebiscite called for 11 September by the military government to approve a new constitution. In a communique issued to the local press media, the PCCh states that the plebiscite lacks any moral or judicial validity. It also calls on all Chileans to vote against the plebiscite on 11 September.

The communique states: Since the state of emergency is still in force, since there is no voter registration or qualified electoral court, since there are no political parties, since there is no access to the press, and since there is no freedom, there are no guarantees for a plebiscite.

The PCCh communique states that the unity and consensus of the antifascist and democratic opposition is today the main concern of all Chileans. It adds that the objective of the majority of the political and social forces is to defeat the dictatorship and to form a provisional government that will strive to achieve the full restoration of democracy and freedom.

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT MAY BE INVITED TO ANDEAN GROUP SUMMIT

PY010245 Paris AFP in Spanish 0536 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP)--The Colombian foreign minister, Diego Uribe, indicated here today that he did not deny the fact that the chief of the Bolivian military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, will be invited to a summit of Andean Group presidents to be held in December in Santa Maria Port, Colombia. We will see what happens between now and then, the foreign minister said during a press conference.

The meeting of the presidents will take place on 17 December in that Caribbean port on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the death of the liberator Simon Bolivar.

M-19 READY TO ACCEPT AMNESTY WITH CONDITIONS

PA032323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 3 Sep (LATIN)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) has announced that it is willing to accept the amnesty proposed by the Colombian Government to rebels if it is extended to persons accused of kidnappings and political assassinations.

The M-19's position with regard to the bill presently being debated by the legislature was announced yesterday by M-19 leaders under arrest in Bogota to two legislators who visited them in jail. The legislators made the announcement to the press.

Andres Almarales, Alvaro Fayad and Afranio Parra, the most important leaders of the subversive group who are currently in prison, met for 3 hours with legislators Dario Ortiz Davila and Simon Bossa Lopez, who sponsored the bill.

The government proposal calls for amnesty for rebels who were not facing trial or who were not under arrest before 20 July 1980. The amnesty would benefit only those who had participated in acts of armed rebellion.

The M-19 said it is prepared to accept the amnesty on the condition that the coverage by expanded to include those who are presently under arrest or facing trial and persons charged with "atrocities" such as kidnapping or political assassination.

In April, 1973, the guerrilla group claimed credit for kidnapping and killing labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado. Additionally, it claimed to have kidnapped important national and foreign industrial leaders.

CUBAN ARMS TRAFFICKER ARRESTED IN PUERTO LOPEZ

PA311908 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1351 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Puerto Lopez, Colombia, 30 Aug (EFE)--A Cuban arms trafficker, Luis Fernando Quintero, was arrested here today with a large arsenal of modern weapons, police have reported. Quintero had arms and ammunition, presumably destined for use by guerrillas, stashed away in a farm in eastern Puerto Lopez.

Quintero entered Colombia illegally and he was apparently involved with an extremist organization. Police found him in possession of weapons, ammunition, military uniforms and subversive propaganda.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS PEASANT GROUPS UNDER CONTROL

PA031728 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta yesterday expressed complete disagreement with efforts to legalize the so-called Peasant Patrols [Rondas Campesinas] because, he said, they can be regarded as "potentially dangerous paramilitary groups."

The minister said the patrol groups do exist but are completely under control. He added that the Popular Action-Popular Christian Party parliamentary bloc has already taken a stand on them and he does not believe the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance and the leftwing are taking any concerted action to legalize these groups. De la Jara said work in his ministry is proceeding normally, and announced that "appropriate steps are being taken to block subversive activities."

On the topic of municipal elections, the minister said the 3 months left to hold them are sufficient to make full preparations. He added that the elections will be free from coercion of any kind. He also said: "No order has been given to prefects to support any particular candidate."

Questioned about the activities of the organization called the "Luminous Path," [Sendero Luminoso] De la Jara said: "It is very powerful and active but is being brought under control."

PEASANTS DECLARE CHOTA PROVINCE 'INDEPENDENT' ZONE

PY040117 Paris AFP in Spanish 1757 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP)--Groups of armed peasants today declared Chota Province in the north Andean region of the country an independent and free zone of Peru, the newspaper extra reported this afternoon.

The groups, whose leader is a member of the extreme left, according to the newspaper, are known as "Peasant Patrols" and were created by the inhabitants of that region to fight cattle rustlers. The newspaper reports that, according to dispatches from Cajamarca--capital of the department in which Chota Province is located--the heads of the Peasant Patrols mete out justice to those who want to call in the authorities.

This is the first time that the activities of the Peasant Patrols have been published in a newspaper since their legalization was asked in congress by the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] with the support of extreme leftists. The request was turned down by the progovernment majority on the grounds that the existence of an authority parallel to the legal authroity, which bears arms to boot, cannot be permitted.

The proponents of the bill argued that it is just a matter of giving legal status to a de facto situation and that the Peasant Patrols are not politically motivated.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOPES BOLIVIA STAYS IN ANDEAN GROUP

PY010330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said here today that Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Group would create a serious problem for this subregional organization. The foreign minister told the local press that, considering that reports on this matters are not too clear, there is confidence that the Bolivian military junta will refrain from making such a decision. Arias then said: I have read in the newspapers that the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is considering Bolivia's withdrawal from the bloc of Andean countries. I hope this does not happen.

CLASSES SUSPENDED AT HIGH SCHOOLS AFTER DISORDERS

PA031743 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Report by Joaquin Maison]

[Text] The Education Ministry has informed the parents of the students of the public schools of the Paitilla area--Isabel Herrera Obaldia, Richard Neumann and Jose Antonio Remon Cantera High Schools--that the schools will be closed this afternoon as a result of this morning's incidents which have upset school activities.

This is a precautionary measure to protect the safety of the students while educational and school officials take action. Parents are asked not to send their children to school this afternoon.

Details of 3 Sep Disorders

PA040254 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Students of this capital for the 2d straight day staged acts of vandalism against state property. On this occasion students of the Jose Antonio Remon Cantera High School, in the Paitilla area, blocked the roads in Israel Avenue in front of the school area. The students not only blocked traffic in the sector, but proceeded to break the windows of official vehicles passing by and later burned them.

The students' action, according to their spokesmen's statement to reporters, was in solidarity with the National Institute students who yesterday broke all the windows at the Education Ministry. They also protested the ministry's failure to meet their demands of several weeks ago, which included the dismissal of the director of the Remon Cantera High School.

Constantino Arosemena, director of the school, and Rodrigo Rodriguez, the ministry's director of student affairs, tried to convince the students to stop their vandalism. Five official vehicles, belonging to various government institutions, were destroyed by fire. At 1100, the professional school suspended classes and the students went to their homes without joining the demonstration. The students continued their vandalism until noon without the intervention of the National Guard. Police only diverted traffic from the area to avoid further incidents.

TAIWAN PREMIER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA040207 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Taiwan Premier Sun Yun-hsuan arrived at Tocumen International Airport at noon today accompanied by several state ministers for a 6-day official visit to Panama.

Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, representing President Royo, greeted the distinguished visitor. Ramon Sieiro, Panamanian ambassador to Taiwan was also present at the airport. The Chinese Premier is accompanied by Chang Kwang-shih, minister of economic affairs; Tseng Hsien-huei, Taiwan ambassador to Panama; and other high-ranking government officials.

Following the protocol greetings by Foreign Minister Ozores, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan reviewed the honor guard and was greeted by the government officials present at the airport. The main objective of the Taiwan mission in Panama is to bolster the friendly bonds and increase the commercial relations and technical cooperation between the two countries.

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN DENY RUMORS; JUNTA MEETS

PA031937 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The five members of the revolutionary junta are currently meeting at the presidential palace in a work session, presidential spokesmen said at noon today.

This is being announced, they said, to avoid speculation that may get people confused and which could eventually be used by extremist groups in their attempt at misinforming the world.

It was said that the various government organizations are operating normally and, in conclusion, that some of the news media have disseminated reports that are not true; therefore, the people are urged to ignore rumors.

'Differences of Opinion' Settled

PA032256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Sep (AFP)--The crisis which occurred yesterday within the Salvadoran Armed Forces was solved today, the five government junta members said.

The junta admitted that there had been differences of opinion but said that they had been settled.

The crisis was caused by the dismissal of a certain number of intermediate ranking officers who support Col Adolfo Majano, a junta member believed to be the representative of the army's progressive and moderate wing.

Colonel Majano had protested the dismissals which, according to him, had been ordered, without his consent, by Col Abdul Gutierrez, also a junta member and armed forces commander in chief.

Meanwhile, the dismissed officers have rejected the high command decision and have demanded that an armed forces general assembly study the case.

The presidency said in a brief communique, without mentioning the crisis, that the junta was holding a routine meeting.

Duarte Reports on Meeting

PA032020 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1920 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Message to the Salvadoran people by junta member Napoleon Duarte--live or recorded]

[Text] The revolutionary government junta has been meeting in its conference room. For a factual briefing of the people, it is now 1220, 3 September. We were discussing the basic matters that the junta must decide, including the fundamental problem of transportation. As the people know, during the past few days terrorists have taken it upon themselves to damage and burn buses. With this they are hurting the Salvadoran people and seriously hurting not only the country's economy but also the pocketbooks of the workers, who then have to waste more money [words indistinct].

We are working on this, and we think we can tell you that the revolutionary government junta has the possibility of acquiring sufficient equipment to insure that we will be able to supply transportation for the country. In the next few weeks we are going to sign a contract with an international agency to obtain [words indistinct] for this project.

This is advance information on the matters we are discussing [words indistinct]. The problem of electric power is also being discussed and we are speeding up repairs of all the damage caused by these persons to the country.

The people know well that lately rumors have circulated, but let the Salvadoran people be assured that the revolutionary government junta is working together to solve all problems which arise and in this fashion [words indistinct] to be calm and not to believe the rumors because this is a mistake.

We are confident that the Salvadoran people know who their government junta is, who their government is and who the armed forces are [words indistinct] respect and desire to cooperate so that this process of change, democracy and participation will be a success. I am sure the people will understand and that they will be calm and confident in the solutions the government is making to assure the success of this process.

MNR'S UNGO CLAIMS INSURRECTION TOTAL; COUP LIKELY

PA031711 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 pp A-1, A-10

[Text] Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and a former member of the Salvadoran Goverrment junta who is here in Panama, has said that "the insurrection underway includes every way of fighting; political, trade union and military."

The only alternative in El Salvador is between "the peace of cemetery or the victory of the front, which will lead to a democratic, pluralist government in which all political trends are involved..."

El Salvador, he said, "is a nation with no other alternative; otherwise the people will continue to be killed."

Ungo, who is here after touring Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, feels that "it is no euphemism to say we are experiencing a genuine war."

There have been over 5,000 deaths in 7 months (of rule by the military junta) and the government, which wants to destroy the people's organizations, is being confronted by the people, who no longer are a silent majority but a majority that is on the warpath. Either side's victory will lead to peace."

The Salvadoran attorney, whose office was dynamited in El Salvador, added that "insurrection has already started."

"There are four war fronts," he stated, "and the government has stepped over thousands of peasants to conduct its operations."

"We cannot set a deadline, but we can speak in political terms. The final outcome will be a matter of months, not years. The political, economic and military crumbling of [lines dropped in publication].

He thinks the current junta led by Col Arnoldo Adolfo Majano is staying in power with the support of the U.S. Government.

"The only thing that can make the people's struggle harder, more spontaneous and bloodier is greater direct intervention by the U.S. Government." "Without U.S. support the government will fall and the progressive officers will be able to joint the front."

"We are not anti-American," he stressed, "but anti-imperialist. That is why we have the solidarity of trade union, religious and civic U.S. groups."

He said he would not accept either U.S. or Cuban support to topple the junta but "the peoples' solidarity." He depicted that solidarity as "support for the principle of self-determination, that is, the struggle of the majority of the people, and for the international condemnation of human rights violations."

He called involvement by the OAS "direct and disguised" and called the current alliance between the army and Christian Democrats "political suicide."

"What (Colonel Majano) is not saying is where the right is," he said about a recent statement by the junta member, whom he described as an officer who "supposedly represents a progressive military sector which has lost political power."

"That colonel," he said, meaning Majano, "just said a few days ago that over 5,000 people have been killed this year and 80 percent of those deaths have been claimed by the right."

"Everyone knows," he stated, "that the right is with the government, a government which expresses itself mainly in military and not in political terms...in the context of a war of extermination in which the army, the security forces and the paramilitary bands are meshed in together."

Since 1931 El Salvador has been ruled by military governments, but the country "became internationally known under Col Arturo Armando Molina's administration."

Since 1972, when Col Fidel Sanchez Hernandez was elected president, "democratic channels began closing...through electoral fraud upon electoral fraud" but this became international news under Molina.

If the popular insurrection wins..."those who have massacred the people will have to answer."

It was reported from San Salvador last night that a rift in the civilian-military junta was revealed yesterday when two of its key members, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Colonel Majano, became engaged in an outright controversy over an order issued by Gutierrez.

Unofficial sources said that the order covers important changes in the upper echelons of the army, but no details have been disclosed.

According to reports, after Majano's argument with Gutierrez, both went to the main army units, El Zapote garrison and the 1st Brigade.

The leftist guerrilla Armed Forces of National Resistance released a communique 2 days ago denouncing Colonel Majano's attempt to stage a coup d'etat along with some sectors of the Revolutionary Democratic Front. Majano was not asked about that at the time.

Radio stations are saying Majano has agreed that there is a crisis and he blames Gutierrez for it.

This is occurring amid persistent rumors of a planned coup d'etat.

FARN SAYS MAJANO ORGANIZED COUP IN AUGUST

PA031723 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] In a report dated 31 August revealed in San Salvador today, the self-styled Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] denounced what is described as plans for a new coup d'etat, saying it was reportedly organized by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the civilian-military junta, but it did not explain why it was not carried out.

According to the report, Majano, whom the FARN described as a discredited colonel, is seeking to awaken ambitions for power among certain members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, an alliance of leftist organizations, but Majano could not be contacted to confirm this report.

The FARN also reported on a plan called Operation 'Centaur,' by which the U.S. and Venezuelan intelligence agencies had trained at least 24 officers between October and December 1979 to carry out aggression and charged that there are 8 warships, 1 aircraft carrier and 2,000 U.S. Marines in the Pacific ready to launch military aggression against the armed Salvadoran people. A U.S. Embassy source in San Salvador denied this.

GUARDSMEN, GUERRILLAS CLASH IN SAN MARTIN

PA012301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1637 GMT 1 Sep 80

[By Adrian Roberto Aldana]

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Sep (LATIN)--It was officially reported that leftist guerrillas wearing olive green uniforms today clashed with the National Guard in the nearby city of San Martin. At least three extremists were killed.

The clash occurred at the same time that the police found the bullet-riddled bodies of five people in San Salvador and unidentified groups attacked buses on the Panamerican Highway, 120 km from here.

An official spokesman said that the confrontation between guerrillas and security forces in San Martin, 18 km east of here, began when a large number of extremists began to search people entering or leaving the city. When they went to investigate the situation, the members of a National Guard patrol confronted the extremists in a 30-minute shootout which ended with the death of three extremists, the spokesman said.

He added that the people of San Martin cooperated with the extremists' search because they thought the guerrillas were members of the armed forces since they were wearing olive green uniforms. The spokesman did not disclose the number of casualties the security forces sustained.

Meanwhile, official sources said that an extreme rightwing group might have been responsible for the killing of five people whose bodies were found in the streets of San Salvador at dawn. An official spokesman reported that all the unidentified bodies appeared with gunshot wounds.

Extremist groups, meanwhile continued their constant attacks against public transportation services in the capital and the interior of the country.

Official sources indicated that a bus was set on fire today when it was traveling from San Miguel, 140 km from here, to San Salvador. There were no reports of casualties in the incident.

The attack occurred despite the fact that the authorities have intensified the military patrols to prevent the burning of urban and rural buses. More than 130 buses have been destroyed or burned in the past 2 months.

Despite the new outbreak of violence, the situation was normal today in this city which did not appear to have obeyed the strike call issued by the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

Government sources said that bus owners and drivers were threatened in the past few days so they would paralyze their services today.

Nevertheless, transportation service in San Salvador was normal this morning and commerce, banks and ministries were operating without incident.

REVOLUTIONARIES REPORT 1,000 GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES

PA301654 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Heavy fighting, ambushes and clashes recently have claimed over 1,000 casualties among the repressive troops of El Salvador's Christian Democratic junta, it is reported in war bulletins issued by that nation's revolutionary organizations.

The strong offensive is being carried out by revolutionary organizations known as the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] and the Revolutionary People's Army throughout the territory of El Salvador.

In Soyapango, El Salvador's industrial sector, the FARN announced that 40 soldiers had been killed when they tried to repress the workers of the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission in the powerplants. Several union leaders are being tried in military courts and this is why the guerrillas are continuing their activities.

United revolutionary forces in El Salvador are succeeding in (?avoiding) government forces and are engaging in daily combined action across the nation.

ARMY SEARCHING FOR FOREIGN MERCENARIES

PA300324 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Official spokesmen of the security and army forces have reported that searches for mercenaries from Panama, Nicaragua, Cuba and other Central American and Caribbean countries have already begun.

The armed forces have proof that extremists from various countries have been constantly entering the country during the past few years but their presence has been more evident as a result of the many recent cases of dead extremists who have not been identified by relatives or friends.

Further evidence of the presence of mercenaries can be seen in the cases of Cubans, Nicaraguans and Panamanians who have been captured and have been deported on the charge of violating immigration laws. It is known that several of these individuals are currently under arrest.

During the occupation of churches, embassies and radio stations in the past 2 years, voices with Cuban, Panamanian, Nicaraguan and other accents have been heard. This is considered clear proof of the presence of the mercenaries.

FPL INFLICTS HEAVY CASUALTIES ON NATIONAL GUARD

PA300318 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] On 13, 14 and 15 August, the militiamen of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] staged various operations in which they inflicted heavy casualties on the combined government military forces, as follows:

On the highway to Ilobasco, in (?Coyutepeque), National Guard trucks were ambushed, resulting in 11 casualties; a National Guard patrol was ambushed on the road to the cemetery in Zacatecoluca, and sustained 5 casualties; in El Copinol Canton, the National Guard sustained 16 casualties; on the San Vicente Highway of Toluca, 10 casualties; on the Panamerican Highway, at the Santa Cruz Michapa exit, 20 casualties and between Rio Lempa and San Juan Tierra Blanca, 8 casualties. An army convoy was also attacked on theSantaa Ana-(Guachapan) highway at kilometer 90, resulting in eight casualties among government troops.

MANAGUA AIRS MORE DETAILS OF ERP WAR BULLETIN

PA311629 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The People's Revolutionary Army of El Salvador released its sixth war bulletin here disclosing 167 operations conducted from 8 to 15 August. The operations include contact bomb detonations, sabotaging traffic lights and power substations, erection of barricades, placing of delayed action bombs, recovery of weapons, harassment of so-called army and police informers, and confrontations with the army. The bulletin says that during their military training guerrillas were led into a confrontation on the slopes of San Jacinto Hill where they broke the army's encirclement after 35 minutes of fighting. Commander (Lito) was killed during that action on 13 August. Then Commander Freddy's forces became active in Lourdes, Miraflores, Santa Marta, San Luis, Francisco Morazan, La Chacra and Ciudad (Credisa) where many infantry and air force troops were involved. The guerrilla bulletin says that the confrontation lasted until 1600 and that Companeros Freddy, Oscar and Virgilio died while 16 army members, 14 soldiers and 2 officers, were killed.

[Words indistinct] the people say that a plane was downed at San Jacinto Hill. The communique mentions at least 10 other army casualties in other actions throughout El Salvador, including fighting at guerrilla training camps that the regular forces were unable to enter.

OVER 200,000 FLEE FROM VIOLENCE IN 1980

PA300305 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0230 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] So far this year, slightly more than 200,000 Salvadorans have left the country. Fleeing the climate of government repression, they have sought refuge in the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama. In this regard, the General Immigration Office has reported that it issues an average of 1,000 passports daily, which adds up to a total of 30,000 passports issued or renewed per month.

Further Report

PA030330 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, more than 30,000 Salvadorans have arrived in Mexico during the past few months after fleeing the repression unleashed by the regime.

The worsening of the political crisis in the small Central American nation has led to the immigration of thousands of Salvadorans. Many of them have traveled to Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico. A PRELA report indicated.

OFFICIALS PROMISE DECEMBER PLEBISCITE ON ELECTIONS

PA020222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1257 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--In December, Salvadorans will decide in a plebiscite whether or not they want elections soon. This statement was made here today by members of an official Salvadoran mission on their way to Havana, where they will attend an FAO meeting.

The officials, headed by Agriculture and Livestock Minister Octavio Orellana Solis, said that the people must decide whether or not they want elections soon. If so, at the end of 1982 a constitutent assembly will be elected to appoint a provisional president and elections will be held in 1983.

They stressed that the Salvadoran people alone are the only ones who should decide on their own destiny. They said, "We demand nonintervention in our affairs, because this kind of process attracts general attention and creates international interest."

They said that they are sure that "violence will decrease to the same extent that the government advances on the path to democratization."

FDR DEMANDS RELEASE OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS' LEADERS

PA030027 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation [FENASTRAS] began a (?series of) strikes today to demand that the fascist military-Christian Democratic junta release 16 union leaders who were arrested recently as a result of the strike which left El Salvador without electric power. We have established telephone contact with newsman Francisco Ramirez of the Salvadoran newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE who will give us more details:

[Begin recording] [in progress] another communique stated that during a news conference, representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] demanded the release of union members, including the FENASTRAS secretary general [words indistinct]. During the news conference, which was held over the weekend, they analyzed the country's political situation. During the past few days, the FDR stated, the country's economic, political and social situation has worsened. The class struggle of our people [words indistinct].

[passage indistinct] the organized people and the labor class clearly understand the goals for which they are struggling: the establishment of the democratic revolutionary government. Since the nationwide strike staged on 13, 14 and 15 August did not achieve the dimension that the people and the world had expected, the military-Christian Democratic junta loudly announced that it had been victorious. [words indistinct] that the Salvadoran situation was solved as if by magic. Nevertheless, the combative spirit of the masses and the military activity of the growing people's army have [words indistinct] the junta's repressive apparatus.

While at all times we are told that the country has entered into a process of stabilization and pacification, the junta carries out a number of repressive actions as a reply to the participation of different sectors in the [word indistinct].

The most prominent actions are the artillery attacks on the rural areas of San Vicente and Morazan, the raids in San Antonio Abad during which eight companeros were captured and [word indistinct] by the repressive forces, the dismissal of a large number of workers and the murder of companeros of the [words indistinct].

[Word indistinct] to the Struggle

In this intense class struggle [words indistinct] the companeros of the Union of Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [STECEL] carried out a power blackout as the working class' legitimate reply to the government junta's repressive attacks [words indistinct] have left a toll of 15 companeros dead so far this year, 30 dismissed in the past 15 days and many threatened with dismissals, as well as threats against the lives of the union leaders.

The military-Christian Democratic junta's measures--the military intervention in the power plants of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL] and the subsequent militarization of all public services and such entities as the CEL, the National Telecommunications Administration [ANTEL] and the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers [ANDA]--clearly unmask the political maneuver that it had been [word indistinct].

In 1 week, the Salvadoran people have shown the world that the revolutionary process is growing and is quickly advancing to victory, thus politically isolating the military-Christian Democratic junta [words indistinct] so that its desperate measures to halt the advance of the revolutionary and democratic movement clearly show its dictatorial, repressive and antipopular character.

In the face of this important advance in the quality of the political process in our country, the FDR expresses to our people and to our brother peoples its most vigorous condemnation of the military intervention in the CEL power plants and the arrest of union leaders and members, the militarization of public services--ANDA, CEL, ANTEL and the Autonomous Executive Port Commission--which flagrantly violates the right to unionization and to strike. The reprehensible murder of the seven companero leaders of the [words indistinct] of the transporation union and the intensification of the war of extermination that the military-Christian Democratic junta has been carrying out against the civilian population in a useless attempt to destroy the Salvadoran people's movement.

The FDR, as the authentic representative of the Salvadoran people, demands that the military junta release the companero leaders and members of the STECEL, that it release the companero political prisoners and that it immediately repeal repressive decree No 296 and the decree establishing the militarization of the public services. [end recording]

FDR DENIES NEW STRIKE PLANNED FOR 15-17 SEP

PA040405 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] For the time being, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has not planned a new nationwide strike. We are evaluating the results of the previous strike. In addition, we are working on solutions to some of the problems which it caused, an official FDR spokesman told us in clarifying a report that appeared in a local daily to the effect that the FDR has planned another strike for 15 to 17 September. The spokesman emphasized that, for the moment, this is not true.

BPR OUTLINES DEMANDS MADE OF GOVERNMENT JUNTA

PA040411 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] has issued its press release No 83 in which it lists the demands that it wants the military-Christian Democratic junta to meet.

Some of these demands are: an end to the violation of human rights in El Salvador; the recognition of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate as belligerent forces in El Salvador; and end to the repression of the nation's teachers; the immediate return of the University of El Salvador to its authorities and the demilitarization of the nation's production centers.

FDR PLATFORM ADDRESSES BUSINESS CONCERNS

PA310154 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish 28 Aug 80 Vol II No 151 pp 1355, 1356

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 28 Aug [API]--"The capitalist system's political and economic crisis in our country and the strength of the peoples' movement have combined effectively giving birth to a democratic revolutionary process and to the establishment of conditions that will allow the people to assume power."

This was said by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] in an article published in its official newspaper PATRIA LIBRE. The publication objectively analyzes the proposed revolutionary governmental platform and discusses the willingness of small and medium-sized businesses to support the new government.

"The revolutionary democratic government will be built on an ample social and political base composed primarily of the working class, the peasants and the progressive middle class. All social sectors willing to promote the building of the new society, that is to say, the owners of medium-sized businesses in the industrial, agricultural, commercial and service sectors will have a secondary place.

This has been specified in the platform of the FDR which emphasizes the basic role of the small and medium businesses in the people's projects.

Oligarchy and imperialism have been attempting to distort these principles in order to separate the middle class from the people's movement program and to attract them to their reactionary and conservative positions and, thereby, form a social base of support for the existing repressive regime.

However, neither the platform nor the democratic revolutionary project presents any threat to the existence of the small and medium businesses.

The platform says that only oligarchic enterprises and international monopolies are incompatible with the people's project because they and they alone make the national economy serve alien and minority objectives and attract some medium and small national concerns to their ranks."

Pluralist and Democratic Government

"The new government will be based on completely different principles which constitute the best guarantee for small and medium Salvadoran businesses. It will be a government of the majorities and for the majorities, naturally including most Salvadoran businessmen.

"It will be a pluralist and democratic government serving the just interests of all Salvadorans and naturally of those concerns not part of the oligarchic sector currently in power.

"The realm of small and medium property will harmonically coexist with the social property sector, thereby creating a dynamic climate for the development of both."

Policy Favoring Small and Medium Enterprise

"In short, the revolutionary democratic government platform will be expressed in policies systematically favoring small and medium private enterprises. The platform includes the following:

"A. Elimination of anarchy and unnecessary risks in investment and operation of the small and medium enterprises by means of planning.

"B. Guarantee of flexible and convenient operation with free access to financing, supplies, raw materials and spare parts for small and medium enterprises.

"C. Promotion of capitalization, modernization and technological development of small and medium enterprises.

"D. Promotion of cooperation, association and voluntary consolidation of small and medium enterprises."

FDR ORGANIZATION, MEMBERSHIP EXPLAINED

PA311905 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "What Is the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador?" taken from the 28 February People's League Magazine EL SALVADOR]

[Text] The formation of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) has not only cornered the governing military junta which is backed by six or seven obsolete and farcical Christian Democratic leaders, but it has internationally destroyed the belief that in the country there is only "a fierce struggle between the extreme leftwing and the extreme rightwing."

This deceptive image was not even created by the "geniuses" in the government. It is the work of U.S. State Department advisers and permanently disseminated by news agencies controlled by imperialism.

The recent tour of FDR representatives to 19 countries helped to put things in perspective: to inform and analyze the country's real political situation, to obtain moral and effective support for the heroic struggle of our people and to begin to make cooperation plans and establish relations with the new government.

The FDR was formed on 18 April 1980. It emerged from the fusion of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM); the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a full member of the Socialist International, led by Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo; and the Social Christian Movement [Movimiento Social Cristiano--MSC], formed by former members of the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador (PDC) an accomplice of the military tyranny. Some members of this new movement are: Roberto Lara Velado, a founder of PDC and its first secretary general; and Hector Dada Hirezi, former member of the government junta. Other organizations which are members of the movement are: the Independent Movement of Progressive Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador [Movimiento Independiente de Profesionales y Tecnicos de El Salvador--MIPTES], formed by more than 400 high-level professionals, most of whom have resigned government posts because they disagree with the junta; the Association of Salvadoran Bus Owners[Asociacion de Empresarios de Autobuses Salvadorenos--AEST], which controls the country's bus services; the Committee for Trade Union Unity [Comite de Unidad Sindical--CUS], to which the majority of workers are affiliated; the two most important universities: the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University and the University of El Salvador together with its student organizations.

The peasants are part of FDR through their powerful organizations in CRM, inasmuch as peasant trade unions organizations are prohibited in the country.

Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, MIPTES organizer, was appointed president of this important and signficant organization.

The FDR's final objective is to seize power for the people, Alvarez Cordoba indicated, inasmuch as all its sectors are represented in it.

Currently, all technicians and members of FDR are planning the emergency measures to be implemented immediately after power is seized, as well as medium- and long-term measures to be carried out to meet the programatic platform of the revolutionary democratic government, he added.

The government junta, Alvarez Cordoba said, is facing a mainly political crisis. Also in a crisis--and not just recently--is the economy of this country. Thus, the political and economic problems together have caused a crisis which has no solution.

The other governments and peoples of the world must know that the Salvadoran people will no longer tolerate these conditions and are determined to change their situation. We have the ability and leadership to really solve our own problems and we will establish a democratic and truly revolutionary government because we are convinced that only a government that is the product of the victory of the people can, through its agencies, make the real changes this nation needs.

The FDR is already executing the new government's plans. An executive committee has been created abroad. It is headquartered in Mexico City and it is made up of FDR President Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Ruben Zamora Rivas, Pablo Castillo, Hector Oqueli Solindres, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez, Juan Chacon, Enrique Guatemala and Farid Handal.

Four secretariats have also been established: Hector Oqueli Colindres is in charge of international relations, Jose Napoleon Rodriguez is in charge of information and press, Juan Chacon and Enrique Guatemala are in charge of finance.

The FDR will also establish offices in Spain, Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, the United States, the FRG, Canada, the Deminican Republic, Algeria and Czechoslovakia. These offices will, in turn, have representatives in Portugal, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, England, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad-Tobago, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Libya, Iraq, Syria, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR and the USSR.

GUATEMALA

U.S. EMBASSY MACHINEGUNNED; NO INJURIES REPORTED

PA032146 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1505 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Guatemala was attacked this morning by a group of unidentified men who opened fire with machineguns. There were fortunately no injuries since the employees had not yet arrived. However, the building sustained considerable damage.

According to reports, the attack against the embassy, located on La Reforma Avenue in zone 10, occurred at 0300 or 0400. The security guards of the embassy building said they first heard the engine of a speeding car and then two or three bursts of machine-guns. The automobile was traveling south to north. The assailants began to open fire when they reached the area where the press and information office and the waiting room for entering the embassy are located. The embassy's large windows were shattered. Other shots hit the area where the consulate and the visa waiting room are located. It is fortunate that no one was wounded since some visa applicants sometimes arrive very early.

The U.S. Embassy officials whom we tried to interview refused to give any statement on the machinegunning of the embassy. They merely confirmed that the embassy building was attacked from a moving car early this morning. It has been noted that unidentified individuals also opened fire on the embassy last year. The embassy has not yet reported the attack to the Guatemalan Government. It will probably do so sometime today at the Foreign Ministry.

MILITARY PATROL ATTACKED IN AMATITLAN

PA022125 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] A military patrol was attacked near the Amatitlan Lake electric powerplant last night, the same place where another military police patrol had previously been ambushed. According to reports, the wounded were transferred to San Salvador by military ambulance.

No official information could be obtained last night on the attack against the military patrol. It is expected, however, that an official version of what happened in Amatitlan will be obtained this morning.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GROUP ANALYZES CRISIS, SUPPORTS GARCIA

PA012215 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 23 Aug 80 PP 20, 52

[Text] A group of Revolutionary Party [PR] members have said that Guatemala's fate should, under no circumstances, be decided by means of a confrontation between the extreme right and left because this alternative only serves to prevent peace and development.

After stating that most Guatemalans are aware that "essential reforms must be implemented but the right rejects them and the left tries to impose them through violent and radical means," the aforementioned group said that the principles which the PR inherited from the 20 October 1944 revolution are still valid.

We are concerned, they said. Guatemala has suffered a bloodbath which has taken the lives of the best men on both sides in a futile struggle. Unfortunately the dissident PR deputies have assumed an unfortunate and dangerous attitude against the entire party.

Since the PR represents our concerns, we should strive for the conciliation of the Guatemalan family. Dissident PR sectors have no right to assume violent attitudes lacking the elemental respect due Jorge Garcia Granados, who is the PR secretary general and whose political position deserves the support he gave these deputies so that they would attain their position.

The PR group says that another plot is being hatched against the party by the same persons and groups which have attacked it to serve their own interests.

The PR group concluded its declaration in the following manner:

"We emphatically reject the attitude of a group of deputies calling themselves "blue and white" and ask our party members not to be deceived by the vile slander of those who nave deserted our ideals.

"We also remind them that there are mechanisms in our bylaws for the succession of party officials in 1983. These mechanisms operate without detriment to our institution and without heed to those who have strayed and seek only to grasp power to the detriment of an entire tradition of service to the country."

The PR group reasserts its support for Secretary General Garcia Granados and the PR authorities in "the decisions they have taken or may take for the best solution of problems caused by the rebel deputy group to our party's discipline."

HAVANA INTERVIEWS FORMER GUATEMALAN VICE PRESIDENT

FL040115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt of telephone interview by PRELA correspondent in Montreal (Alberto Ravilota) with former Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran; date, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Villagran, you resigned on 1 September as vice president of Guatemala. Could you tell us the reasons for your resignation?

[Answer] Yes, I did send my letter of resignation to the Guatemalan Congress yesterday as well as a cable addressed to President Lucas informing him of my resignation. Basically, I feel that the role, positive or not, that the vice presidency might have played in the process of national confrontation taking place in Guatemala has been exhausted.

[Question] What do you think of Washington's responsibility and of reports that say there is interest in the United States in replacing General Lucas Garcia with a government more or less similar to the Salvadoran junta?

[Answer] In regard to the former, it should be said that the greater part of the responsibility for what is happening in Guatemala really lies in ourselves, the Guatemalans. Of course, there has been an effect for many years caused by the 1954 intervention when President Arbenz was ousted. Concerning the latter, really, after the Salvadoran experience, I do not believe that the U.S. Government is in a position to be considering a strategy to change the Guatemalan Government.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT TO DIRECT TALKS WITH STRIKING PEASANTS

PA032128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 3 Sep (AFP)--Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia last night assumed responsibility for the negotiations with peasant leaders of the Bajo Aguan agrarian reform project following the failure of a top-level government commission. The peasants have been on strike for 13 days.

The strike, which involves some 10,000 peasant families, was called to demand annulment of government decree 774, which reduces the peasants' role in the project to that of simple salaried workers.

Thus far, the strike in this agrarian reform project on the Atlantic coast, financed with a government contribution of $150 million and funds supplied by the Inter-American Development Bank, has resulted in losses of over $250,000.

It was officially reported that, in view of the dragging out of the strike and the failure of the negotiations, the president of the republic will take charge of talking with the peasant leaders to find an adequate solution to the problem.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RATIFIES NEUTRALITY POLICY

PA012116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra ratified his country's policy of neutrality during his visit to Nicaragua this weekend.

The Honduran official told newsmen that the elements who had entered Nicaragua and attacked Nicaraguan border guards "don't operate from Honduran territory."

He said that on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border there is a special situation because of the great length of the border and the virgin jungles in the region, but he stressed: "We will not allow our country to be used for harassment operations against Nicaragua."

Responding to other questions from the journalists, Elvir explained why former Somozist guards move freely in Honduras while the Sandinists lacked this privilege prior to the overthrow of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle. "Those are different situations," he said. The Sandinists, he explained, "were passing through Honduras. They were coming from other countries, while the former guards who arrived in my country after having fled from theirs are residing in Honduras."

Regarding his tour through Central America, Elvir, who has already visited Panama and Costa Rica, said that he has been delivering a message from the Honduran Government and that the message is based on the concepts of peace, mutual respect and friendly cooperation.

GROUP DENOUNCES UNLOADING OF U.S. ARMS IN HONDURAS

PA310405 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Communique by the Honduran Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People of the People's Revolutionary Union, in order to confirm the charges bravely filed by the clergy of the diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan regarding the massacre of 14 May against our Salvadoran brothers, announces to the Honduran people and to the world, the following:

1. The denounced massacre had been planned jointly with the Honduran Army. Evidence of this obvious fact can be seen in the loudspeakers taken by the Honduran soldiers who took up positions on this side of the river with orders to frighten the Salvadorans by saying that if they crossed the river they would be killed.

2. We strongly denounce that a similar maneuver is being planned now. This maneuver consists in allowing the Salvadoran National Guard an army 2 km inside Honduras for a specific period of time to kill our Salvadoran brothers and to introduce paramilitary agents who would form a cordon around the border area: a) To assassinate any Salvadoran brother crossing the border; b) to cut off any form of solidarity; c) to serve as a base for counterrevolutionary operations after the victory of the Salvadoran people.

All this will take place the moment gringo imperialism decides Honduras and El Salvador should renew their relations so that agents of the paramilitary organizations may be legally recognized as refugees. These agents would then be in our territory.

3. We reject all cordon-type operations carried out by the Honduran Army, which has built an infrastructure for these operations consisting of: a) a missile base; b) three clandestine airports; c) a brigade in Marcala; d) 10 Pentagon helicopters of the type used in Vietnam; e) two gringo submarines in the Gulf of Fonseca; f) landing of arms from Puerto Rico in Puerto Cortez, Honduras; g) night unloading in Toncontin of arms from the United States.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA CLAIMS MEDIA PAID TO CREATE STAPLES SHORTAGE

PA310417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Speaking on the government junta's "Face the People" program in Chinandega yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega told hundreds of workers that certain segments of the media are being paid by reactionaries to blame the nation's financial situation on our revolution. These segments have led our people to believe that our revolution is to blame whenever there is a shortage of meat, sugar or oil.

Here ar excerpts of what he said yesterday in Chinandega:

[Begin recording] We are not producing much. Production is essential. Production is no fable, it is reality. Production is the only thing that can liberate us. When there is production, problems are swiftly solved. If there is production, workers should have good housing, even if employers do not want to build them. The government will build them and then [words indistinct] the employers.

Now then, what is the problem with sugar and meat?

The enemies of the revolution come along and [words indistinct] especially because they (?influence) LA PRENSA, for example. I remember a banner headline in LA PRENSA which read: There is no sugar. It was an alarmist headline. They know the harm they are doing with these headlines.

But no critical situation existed. There was only less sugar then before. Not that there was an abundance of sugar, but we had some sugar. Then along came LA PRENSA and some radio newscasts which are being bought. They are being paid to [words indistinct]. We know of radio reporters who receive money, of [words indistinct] of workers in [words indistinct] all over Nicaragua receiving money from them to advertise their democracy. They are presenting a poor image of the revolution by giving the impression that as soon as the revolution occurred there was a shortage of sugar, the price of meat went up, and the revolution is to blame for everything.

The purpose of this propaganda is to increase speculation. People who were not aware of these things scurried to buy sugar thinking that soon it would disappear. Then, instead of buying a pound a day, they bought 5 to 10 pounds and put it away. Some even bought large quantities and then resold it. This is how shortages occur.

JUNTA MEMBERS DISCUSS CONDITIONS WITH BANANA WORKERS

PA302029 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said today during the "Face the People" program that this revolution is strong not because the Sandinist Front is at its vanguard but because the people are the backbone and support of the Sandinist people's revolution. Junta members Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Moises Hassan appeared on the program along with the Chinandega banana workers.

The workers asked economic, political and social questions which centered around obtaining pay claims, better health conditions, homes and food. The workers told the junta members that some workers do not even earn 300 cordobas a month. They also discussed their terrible health and working conditions and they particularly noted on-the-job health hazards. They also cited the decapitalization of enterprises and the transnational boycott in refusing to purchase bananas which [words indistinct].

The junta members responded that they will try to get the Standard Fruit Company to pay benefits to the workers and if this is not settled Nicaragua will seek other customers. But we will initially suggest to the company that it make a radical improvement in the workers' status, Ramirez Mercado told the workers.

The banana workers asked how they could cooperate with the Salvadoran people's struggle. Hassan told them that they could do this through moral solidarity without giving imperialism an excuse to attack our revolution for attempting direct interference. The Nicaraguan revolution is facing a number of threats and one of them is the economic threat posed by imperialism, he added.

Asked what the political model of our revolution will be, Ortega replied that Sandinists understand democracy as befitting our own situation without receiving advise on what to do from anybody. He said that the reactionaries understand democracy as a way for a specific class to recover power: the democracy of dog kennels that the banana workers had to live in and to which the reactionaries want to return. Ortega added that the Nicaraguan people alone should decide the kind of democracy they want and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] feels that it is backed by the people who are not going to let power be taken away from them and that the only defender of the interests of the people is the FSLN.

SANDINIST FORCES CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Nueva Guinea Area

PA291710 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] The Sandinist forces have smashed counterrevolutionary bands which were sowing death and terror in the area of Nueva Guinea, according to a communique issued last night by the Interior Ministry.

The communique indicates that after heavy fighting between the Sandinist forces and the counterrevolutionary bands in the area of Nueva Guinea, 4 of these elements were killed, 1 was wounded and 18 were taken prisoner.

The communique notes that on 22 August at approximately 0200, members of the Sandinist police and the Sandinist people's militias engaged counterrevolutionary elements in the localities of (El Cocal), El Almendro, [words indistinct]. The counterrevolutionaries, who had committed crimes against private individuals and property since 5 August, lost four members who were well-known dangerous criminals. In addition, 14 counterrevolutionaries with long criminal records were captured.

According to the Interior Ministry communique, the dead counterrevolutionaries are (Expectacion) Garcia (?Alegre), [name indistinct] Pastor Martinez, Efrain Calero, alias La Sierra, and Margarita Granados.

[Name indistinct], commander of the Sandinist police in Nueva Guinea, was wounded in one shoulder. Apparently all those captured are natives of the area and therefore know their place of operation very well. Those arrested are Tomas Beltrano, [name indistinct], Manuel Reyes Duran, Carlos Martinez Blanco, Manuel [name indistinct] Martinez, Justino Espinosa Mejia, Jose Davila Sanchez, Juan Arquin Duarte, Juan [name indistinct], [names indistinct], Noel Sanez Buron, Justo Herrera and Jose Herrera Hernandez.

Costa Rican Border Area

PA312019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1926 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--New shooting has occurred between Sandinist Army patrols and elements opposed to the Nicaraguan regime on the Costa Rican border. The sound of machinegun and light rifle fire was heard for several minutes yesterday.

In 2 days there have been two clashes between Sandinists and counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua territory close to the Costa Rican border. However, no further details on the clashes have been given. The Costa Rican authorities have limited themselves solely to recognizing that in fact the clashes have occurred.

Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas Le Franc said, however, that since they were isolated incidents he did not consider the adoption of any type of measures necessary. The police command posts near the Nicaraguan border have been instructed to immediately report any change or abnormal situation that occurs on the border.

PSD LEADER MONTALVAN: NO DEMOCRACY WITHOUT FREE ELECTIONS

PA291404 Nicaragua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), was interviewed by LA PRENSA shortly after the conclusion of the event held in the 19 of July Square to celebrate the culmination of the national literacy campaign. Montalvan expressed his disagreement with the position of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regarding the elections.

Montalvan said: "It is now suitable to call an emergency meeting of the PSD National Executive Council and to request a meeting with the other political parties and democratic sectors to discuss this problem." Montalvan then made the following comments on what happened on 23 August:

"I would like to make three observations: First, I would like to point out the excellent speech delivered by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who with the moral authority of someone who has been elected by a popular vote, as is the norm in democratic countries, gave us Nicaraguans fraternal advice on how to secure a lasting and fruitful peace. The second point is that the junta of the government of national reconstruction was not given the treatment it deserved because, with the exception of President Carazo, all the speakers addressed first the FSLN and not the country's highest authority, which we believe it is still the junta of the government. The third point is the obvious absence of spiritual guidance for the Nicaraguans--Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo--from the ceremony. We do not know why the prelate did not participate in the ceremony, but this can be easily deduced."

Regarding the statementsof the FSLN, Wilfredo Montalvan said: "That armed political party is not the one to decide how the elections should take place in this country, or to determine the date when they should take place. This is up to the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which the Nicaraguans continue to view as the highest authority of the nation."

However, Montalvan added, we must consider the FSLN statements because we cannot and do not want to disregard either the tremendous importance that the FSLN has had in the struggle of the people against the dynasty or the determining influence it has in this revolutionary process. Montalvan noted: I would like to make the following comments regarding the FSLN statements: "First, the statements completely disregard the commitments the FSLN made to the people and the international community to back the program of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. These commitments clearly involved free elections and not rallies such as that of 23 August during which it was absurdly said that the people were voting. This undermines credibility and trust in the FSLN and does not help the national conciliation which is so badly needed in this phase of Nicaraguan reconstruction.

Second, if we abide by those statements, a military dictatorship is on the way here because, keeping matters in the proper perspective, an effort is being made here to give us a Pinochet-type deal [Pinochetazo]. Pinochet said he would govern until 1989, and here we are told that steps will not be taken until 1984 to hold elections. We are already being told how the elections will be, just as is done in Cuba and in other totalitarian countries. I am convinced the Nicaraguans will not permit this. Third, regarding their definition of "democracy," we, the Social Democrats, believe that if there is no freedom to elect our rulers, then there is no democracy."

Wilfredo Montalvan concluded by stating his concern with the press law announced by Sergio Ramirez. Montalvan said: "This will make things worse because now we won't even have the right to protest."

ARCE CRITICIZES U.S. LOAN BEFORE STATE COUNCIL

PA040356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Speech by State Council President Bayardo Arce at special State Council session attended by IPU President Rafael Caldera in Managua--live; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] That is why today, with the dignity we achieved through so many years of struggle, warfare and bloodshed, we can vigorously oppose any type of impositions or conditions on our relations and the cooperation that we need. For example, today we have received the news that the most reactionary sectors which are the majority in the U.S. Congress have decided to stop the delivery of the now famous $75 million loan granted to Nicaragua. Why have those reactionary sectors halted the aid that had already been approved? The reason is that when they decided to grant us the aid and when the U.S. President decided to deliver that aid, they came here to tell us that we had to sign a contract in which we had to accept several impositions which harmed our dignity, sovereignty and independence. And with the dignity that cost us so much to achieve we told them: get out of here with your impositions and when you bring that aid without conditions then we will talk, because you may be more powerful but we are more honorable than you.

What has been the result of this? They have just halted the loan. The ones who say they are the model of democracy, who say they are the model of freedom, what is it that they want with their economic power which is the result of looting us? They have not only stolen $75 million from the Nicaraguan people, they have taken many more millions through their sacking of our mines, lumber, bananas, meat, cotton and coffee. And to grant us that loan--it is not a gift, it is a loan--they want to trample our freedom and our sovereignty by saying what we have to do in Nicaragua. We don't want either that kind of democracy or that freedom. We would dare to tell them not to give us the loan, to keep it or to use it to produce more missiles to continue their arms race.

Dr Caldera told us yesterday during the luncheon with the government junta about the intense efforts that the president of Esso carried out to convince him that the nationalization of Venezuela's petroleum would be the worst tragedy that could occur in Venezuela. And now they are trying to convince the Mexicans that the establishment of the 200-mile territorial sea is the craziest thing that they could do. These are the enemies of our situation. Thay is why the integration of those of us who are poor, who are underdeveloped, who have limited resources to grow is necessary.

That is why we speak of a new situation in Nicaragua and that is why we know that every word and concept must be clarified. For example, when we speak of a mixed economy we are not saying that the state should administer the people's assets to solve the people's problems and that private businessmen should administer the private assets for their own benefit. The businessmen also have a right to their profits but that profit is not only the result of their work but also of the work of their workers and employers. A substantial part of that profit should be used for the social benefit. We want to find that path. We want to find the social, economic and political structure that will essentially function to benefit our people economically, socially and politically. We think that all those people, regardless of their ideology, who share this view can contribute and strengthen unity.

That is why now that we receive the news that the enemies of our people in the congress are indefinitely blocking necessary aid, Dr Caldera will understand that we have the right to reproach those gentlemen for the damage they have done to us from the first day of the revolution by mocking our hopes that we would be given effective aid through that loan. We must remember that this latest mockery is part of the chain of aggressions and humiliations which they have historically submitted our people to. As a result of this, Dr Caldera can understand why we praise the disinterested aid without conditions that other peoples of the world give us. This is why we call others friends and why we don't call these either our friends or friends of mankind.

Those are the reasons that motivate us. We will continue to make an effort. We are sure that the real friends, the true lovers of democracy, the true lovers of pluralism and freedom will continue to help us without telling us that we will get their aid if we don't receive the aid of the others. We are aware that we have an essential commitment that we will carry to its ultimate conclusion and that we are going to create our own model.

On behalf of the State Council, we tell Dr Caldera that we will officially request admission as observers in the IPU. We will see if we can send a delegation to observe the next meeting of the conference and council in Berlin this month or next month. We want to learn and know about other experiences so we can use them in our own efforts.

We want to tell Dr Caldera that we have become closer to other legislatures with which we have established some form of contact. We replied to the appeal of the Korean People's Assembly in support of the just cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea. We received the appeal of the legislatures of the Warsaw Pact countries in support of their efforts for disarmament, the ratification of the SALT II treaties which are being held back by the United States, for international detente, and for the search of world peace. We believe in world peace and we believe that regardless of the origin of these initiatives we must support them.

We want to take our State Council's concerns to the other legislatures and we want to hear their concerns and learn of their experiences. In this way we will be able to improve the quality of this institution of our revolution and we can bring to the organizations that we represent and to our people in general all the experiences of today's world which, after being analyzed, can enrich our own identity.

CUBA, MADAGASCAR OPEN COOPERATION TALKS IN HAVANA

FL031218 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] On Monday in Havana, talks got under way between Cuba and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to coordinate cooperation between the two countries. They are being presided over by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and his Madagascar counterpart Remi Christian Richard. The sessions will end Thursday with the signing of a general agreement on trade and other documents on cooperation and culture. Monday's session dealt with cooperation possibilities in sugar, agriculture, education and sports.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA040246 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Sep 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] As the Sandinist people's revolution advances and becomes more profound in the sister republic of Nicaragua, it also has to face up to reactionary forces which are desperate because of the loss of their privileges that were based on the exploitation of the great majority of the people.

In the past months, Nicaragua's conservative forces have been clamoring for the prompt holding of elections in the traditional manner; that is, with a view toward establishing in the country the interplay of the so-called representative democracy that in reality has nothing in common with a genuine democracy and does not seek to give representation to the people, but rather to the exploiting classes.

In making this demand, the Nicaraguan reactionaries had the public support, not to say encouragement, of U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo, who has interfered intolerably in that Central American country.

However, thousands upon thousands of Nicaraguans did not give their lives in the anti-Somoza struggle just to have the country again fall into the hands of the bourgeoisie and the landowners, but rather to achieve true independence, freedom and social justice. The Sandinist people's revolution is the work of the people, of the workers, and consequently is being developed for the benefit of the workers, peasants and other working classes. This is why the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua, the indisputable vanguard of the revolutionary process underway in the fatherland of Augusto Cesar Sandino, has emphatically stated that when elections are held in the country, they will be very different from the elections used in the past by the exploiters to preserve their domination of the majority of the people.

Recently, the FSLN decided that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction should continue its administrative efforts until 1985 because in the coming years priority should be given to the task of freeing the country from the economic and social destruction in which it was submerged as a result of over 4 decades of Somozist terror and misgovernment.

This decision, which has been enthusiastically supported by all of Nicaragua's popular sectors, requires that the electoral process not begin before January, 1984, when the people will prepare to elect, the following year, those who can best represent them.

The FSLN decision was announced by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega during the rally held to close the national literacy campaign.

The hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans congregated there raised their arms in a sign of approval, while they booed Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo when, during the same ceremony, he advocated the holding of traditional elections in Nicaragua.

The 1985 elections, Humberto Ortega said, will be designed to improve the revolutionary government, because those who are clamoring for traditional electoral processes should know that there is not retrogression in the Sandinist revolution and that the revolution will continue to advance to its culmination.

Democracy, Humberto Ortega said, is not measured solely by the act of casting votes. Instead, it begins to be implemented when economic inequalities are reduced and the working conditions of workers and peasants are improved.

In a more advanced phase of the revolution, Ortega added, democracy will consist of the participation of the workers in the administration of the factories, estates and cultural centers, and of the participation of the masses in all aspects of social life.

Ortega, who is also head of the Sandinist People's Army, announced during the same rally the creation of a special militia brigade that will go to the mountains in the northern part of the country to apply revolutionary justice to the bands of criminals active there and to defend the country's territorial integrity from any possible foreign aggression.

Like all true revolutions, the Nicaraguan revolution has internal and external enemies. However, each new venture by the counterrevolution will come up against a firm response by the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the FSLN.

CONDEMNATION OF BOLIVIAN, OTHER REGIMES URGED

FL031129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Cuba has requested that the Sixth UN Conference on Treatment of Criminals and Prevention of Crime issue a condemnation of the drug traffickers who, wearing military officers uniforms, today govern Bolivia for the murders that have perpetrated in that country. The president of Cuba's People's Supreme Court, Jose Garcia Alvarez, submitted the proposal when referring to the topic "Crime and Abuse of Power--Crimes and Criminals Beyond the Reach of the Law." The Cuban jurist added in his speech that the United Nations should denounce the crimes being perpetrated by the Christian Democratic-military junta in El Salvador as well as those taking place in Guatemala, Chile and South Africa.

VIETNAMESE LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL021629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The anniversary of Vietnam's liberation from French imperialism was commemorated in this capital yesterday with the attendance of PCC Politburo members Armando Hart and Sergio del Valle. PCC Secretariat member Leonel Soto made the closing remarks at the ceremony held at the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Nguyen Huu Ngo, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Cuba, also spoke at the ceremony.